

# President Anwar Sadat assassinated

**CAIRO, Oct. 6 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died in hospital today after a group of soldiers opened fire on him during a military parade to mark the eighth anniversary of the October 1973 war with Israel, it was officially announced tonight.**

Mansour Hassan, a senior official in the ruling National Democratic Party, told reporters after a two-hour cabinet meeting: "Mr. Sadat is dead. The funeral will take place in a few days."  
Mr. Sadat, 62, had been a target of assassination attempts ever since he concluded his 1979 peace treaty with Israel, a dramatic initiative that ended decades of Egyptian-Israeli conflict and split the Arab World.  
But his death today came at the hands of his own soldiers

from an army that was once his powerbase.  
The attack came a month after Mr. Sadat carried out a tough internal crackdown, arresting some 1,600 religious extremists and political opponents, closing seven newspapers and purging scores of journalists and university lecturers.  
His clampdown was largely directed against Muslim revivalist groups, which have attracted mounting support, especially in universities. The group's leaders have been detained along with about 1,000 of their followers.  
The groups strongly oppose Mr. Sadat's 1979 peace treaty with Israel and his close relations with the United States.  
This year's October parade was largely designed to show off new arms Cairo has purchased from Washington, including M-60 tanks and Phantom fighters.  
The nationally-televised parade was moving to its climax when the fatal attack on the president was made.  
Overhead, six French-built Mirage fighters of the Egyptian air force were winding up an aerobatics display, coloured smoke trails streaming behind them.  
On the parade ground just metres from the president a long convoy of sand-coloured trucks towing artillery weapons trundled by, four abreast.  
The president, dressed in black army uniform, the Star of

Sinai Medal at his neck and spurs on his black boots, was taking the salute when a handful of blue-bereted soldiers jumped from the truck.  
Hurling grenades and firing assault rifles, they sprayed bullets at the review stand, fatally wounding the president and injuring a number of aides and foreign diplomats.  
Bullets sprayed into the grandstand as people crashed to the floor amid tumbling chairs.  
People were piled up in a blood-stained tangle on the floor of the stand where Mr. Sadat had been watching the parade and several appeared to have serious wounds.  
Below them guards waving pistols and machineguns scuffled with some of the attackers and occasional shots went off in the scrum.  
Bishop Samuel lay sprawled across the parapet of the reviewing stand where Mr. Sadat had been sitting. The grey-bearded cleric was bundled onto a stretcher and sat up as he was lifted into an ambulance.  
The next stretcher loaded into the ambulance carried a body covered with a blanket.  
Panicky soldiers pushed away journalists who tried to edge closer though several cameramen were left undisturbed as they

continued filming the scene.  
At least two other people were killed and many others—including diplomats from Australia and Belgium—were injured, officials said.  
Egypt's ambassador to Washington, Asraf Ghorbal, said his government had told him three of the attackers were killed and three were captured alive.  
A foreign ministry official, who requested anonymity, said many foreign ministry officials and others were wounded.  
Vice-President Mubarak and Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, flanking the president, both survived the attack although Gen. Ghazala had blood oozing from his left temple.  
The general took control as the gunbattle abated, calmly issuing orders to guards and officers around him.  
Among those carried away on stretchers included Belgian Ambassador Claud Ruelle and one of Mr. Sadat's closest aides, Sayed Marei.  
Diplomats who were only metres away from the president said it appeared Mr. Marei and Mr. Ruelle were both seriously wounded.  
They also reported an American officer, Lt. Col. Charles Luney, and a member of an Omani delegation injured.

**Unknown group claims responsibility**  
BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (R) — A previously unknown group identifying itself as "The Independent Egyptian Liberation Organisation" today claimed responsibility for the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.  
In a telephone call to news agencies in Beirut, the group announced its "full responsibility" and said it would give further details later.  
It described the Egyptian president in a brief statement, dictated in Arabic, as "an agent," but did not elaborate.  
In a separate telephone call to news agencies here, another group, the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners, said the organisation was an Egyptian sub-group of the front.

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
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**Cairo proclaims state of emergency**  
CAIRO, Oct. 6 (Agencies) — Cairo Radio announced the proclamation of a state of emergency in Egypt today following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat earlier in the day.  
The radio said the measure was decided by Sufi Abu Taleb, the speaker of Egypt's Assembly (parliament) who had taken over as interim president under the terms of the constitution.  
The radio added that Mr. Abu Taleb appointed Vice-President Hosni Mubarak as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, a post held by Mr. Sadat. Mr. Abu Taleb also summoned an emergency meeting of the parliament for Wednesday, "to hear nominations for a new president," the radio added.

## Sadat's death proves separate solutions doomed, Jordan says

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (J.T.) — Jordan said today that the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat proves the futility of "separate solutions" to the Middle East crisis.  
The official Jordanian news agency Petra quoted Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh as saying the Jordanians hoped that "those who had placed their chips behind the separation of the Egyptian people from its Arab-Islamic Nation, the prospects of separate solutions and the possibility of achieving a just peace that is based on a position of imbalance from which Israel emerges winner of land and peace" would now be "liberated from (their) illusion."  
For the last 15 years, since Israel occupied Arab lands by armed force in 1967, Jordan has been warning against such a trend, Mr. Abu Odeh told Petra.  
Commenting on the assassination, Mr. Abu Odeh added that the death of Mr. Sadat at the hands of Egyptian army soldiers "confirms beyond doubt that any solution of the Middle East crisis overlooking the Palestinian question cannot succeed."

## Arab World reacts to Sadat's end

BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (Agencies) — A Palestinian leader congratulated the assassins of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today and gunmen throughout Beirut fired their rifles into the air in celebration of his death.  
Salah Khalaf, better known by his codename of Abu Iyad, said in a statement: "We shake the hand that fired the bullets."  
"All attempts at dialogue with Sadat failed and it was inevitable that the ruler of Egypt should receive his due," Mr. Khalaf, a close associate of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, said.  
There was no immediate comment from the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) new agency Wafa. The PLO has consistently opposed, along with most Arab states, the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian peace treaty with Israel.  
PLO reaction  
Mr. Khalaf, a leading member of the mainstream Fateh commando group, said President Sadat had believed America and Israel were sufficient to protect him

from the people."  
But the Egyptian people could not tolerate the humiliation involved in signing a treaty with the Zionist state, which Mr. Khalaf described as a fictitious solution to the Middle East problem.  
"We pledge to our people to continue the struggle until all fictitious solutions and their symbols

fall and until Egypt and Sudan return to the Arab fold to participate in the liberation of (Arab) land," Mr. Khalaf said.  
"The shooting of Sadat... is evidence of the vigilance of the people and the advance of the opposition from a passive to a positive role," he said.  
Mr. Khalaf also sent a warning to Sudanese President Jaafar

## Israeli nightmare comes true

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (R) — The death of Anwar Sadat at the hands of his own soldiers today fulfilled a recurring Israeli nightmare and left the Zionist state wondering if its peace treaty with Egypt could now long survive.  
Ever since peace was concluded in 1979, voices have been raised in Israel warning that it could all vanish in a puff of assassination gunsmoke.  
The warnings redoubled in recent months following President Sadat's crackdown on political opponents. The most forceful of

them came in a newspaper interview given by Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, who was quoted as saying the peace treaty could collapse if Mr. Sadat fell.  
After being roundly rebuked for tinkering in politics, Gen. Eitan said he had been misquoted. But the fear remained to haunt Israelis.  
News of the attack on Mr. Sadat stunned Israeli leaders. Prime Minister Menachem Begin said that the death of President Sadat had deprived the Israeli people of a friend and partner in peace.

But the prime minister pledged that the Israeli-Egyptian peace process would continue.  
"I am sure President Sadat would have wanted it so," Mr. Begin told reporters in a voice filled with emotion.  
Mr. Begin said the Egyptian leader had fallen "victim to a criminal assassination."  
"President Sadat was murdered by the enemies of peace," the prime minister said.  
He referred to Mr. Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem in November 1977 which set off the Middle East peace process.  
Mr. Begin said that he had established a personal friendship with President Sadat during the 1978 summit negotiations at Camp David.  
"I therefore today together with the people of Israel not only lost a partner in the peace process but a friend," he said.  
Interior Minister Yosef Burg expressed shock and sorrow. Political sources said an Israeli cabinet meeting broke up in disorder when word was rushed into the room.  
Under the terms of the peace

## Sadat: Complex, pragmatic patriarch of Egypt



Anwar Sadat (1918-1981)

AIRO, Oct. 6 (R) — President Anwar Sadat, who was killed by a group of Egyptian soldiers today, rose from obscure peasant origins in the Nile Valley to be hailed by the world as a peacemaker and reviled by many Arabs as a traitor to their cause.  
His historic trip to occupied Jerusalem in November, 1977, to seek peace from the people whom he had fought for almost 30 years, was the direct public contact between Arab and Jewish statesmen since Israel was created in 1948.  
His initiative was condemned in most of the Arab World. His critics portrayed him as an opportunist of mediocre administrative ability, unable to satisfy his people's demands for land, seeking by a spectacular stunt to pacify the Arab and open the purse strings of the West. But much of the world hailed his action as a courageous initiative by a single-minded man of vision seeking to spare the world the consequences of a and pull his country out of Medieval squalor to the modern Age.  
Many of his admirers saw Mr. Sadat as perceiving the values of the simple and long-suffering but astute Egyptian peasant who gained much of his self respect under Sadat's successor, Gamal Abdul Nasser, after many stories of virtual servitude.  
In his book, "In Search of an Identity," Mr. Sadat stressed how he had always drawn strength from his farming village background — which goes to explain his willingness to negotiate with

Israel over almost anything except Egyptian land. It also explains his pragmatism, his intrinsic conservatism and his patriarchal brand of leadership. It explains why he gave his share of the \$164,000 Nobel Peace Prize he was awarded with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in 1978 to his native village, Mit Abul Kum, where he was born 60 years earlier.  
Few thought Mr. Sadat would last long when he succeeded the flamboyant Nasser, a hero of Arabs from the Atlantic to the Gulf, as president in 1970. Nasser's sudden death thrust the quiet-spoken, apparently weak vice-president into the limelight as a compromise candidate to spare the country a left-right split between two other much stronger contenders.  
It was the October, 1973, war which turned Mr. Sadat into a national hero and, paradoxically, paved the way for his Jerusalem trip, the Camp David peace accords and later progress towards an Egyptian-Israeli peace.  
Egyptian military successes gave the army and the country new confidence. Mr. Sadat got the credit for what was thought to be a major psychological victory which virtually silenced his critics at home. He purged his opponents and dismantled much of President Nasser's state structure.  
Earlier, in 1972, Mr. Sadat has expelled all 20,000 Soviet military experts from Egypt. They had been brought in by Mr. Nasser after Egypt's humiliating defeat by Israel in 1967.  
He again took the world by surprise in June, 1975, when he reopened the Suez Canal in advance of any new Israeli troop pullback into the Sinai. His action brought international goodwill to Egypt, which he claimed was necessary if the Arabs were to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the Middle East conflict.  
Egypt's desperate poverty and lack of economic progress posed a problem for Mr. Sadat. He had pinned his faith on an open-door policy to the West which has filled shops with consumer goods but done little for such basic problems as production, communications, social services and increased food.  
Mr. Sadat was a complex mixture of politician, intellectual, journalist and soldier. He was fluent in English, German and Persian as well as Arabic. A devout Muslim, he joked that the brown mark on the centre of his forehead comes from touching his prayer mat as he bows towards Mecca five

times a day.  
With his half-English wife Jihan he lived in an elegant mansion in the Giza area of Cairo. His first marriage ended in divorce in 1949. He has five surviving daughters and a son named Gamal.

## Mubarak: Man of few words

CAIRO, Oct. 6 (R) — The death today of President Anwar Sadat means that his vice-president, Hosni Mubarak, who was close to him when he was shot, will succeed him as head of state, at least on a temporary basis. Mr. Sadat was himself vice-president when the sudden death of Gamal Abdul Nasser in 1970 brought him to the leadership.  
Mr. Mubarak, who was born in 1928, is a taciturn Soviet-trained airman who was the chief architect of the initial victories which Egypt won in its 1973 war with Israel.  
As deputy war minister and air force commander he reorganised the air force which had been largely blamed for Egypt's defeat in the 1967 war when Israeli aircraft destroyed most of it on the ground.  
He was promoted full general in 1974 and was appointed vice-president on April 15, 1975. He was named acting president when Mr. Sadat paid several foreign visits later that year.  
Since then he has been a major figure in the Egyptian leadership. Only last week he returned from a mission to Washington where he delivered a personal message from Mr. Sadat to President Ronald Reagan and held talks with the president and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.  
Although a man of few words, fellow-officers say he reads widely and voraciously. Formerly a keen hockey player, he later took up squash, playing in the afternoon when many Egyptians preferred a siesta.  
Egyptian political analysts saw the appointment of Mr. Mubarak as vice-president was Mr. Sadat's way of placating the armed forces after he had named Mamdouh Salem, a former police officer, as prime minister.  
In May 1975, Mr. Mubarak revealed that upon appointing him Mr. Sadat had said: "I need a vice president who will share with me state responsibilities at all levels. No-one can foresee the future and state secrets must not be known by one person alone."  
On the day that the conclusion of the

Mr. Sadat was born on Dec. 24, 1918, the son of a poor military clerk and a Sudanese woman. He joined the army, became an officer and was one of the men close to Mr. Nasser when he overthrew the monarchy in 1952.



Hosni Mubarak  
Egyptian-Israeli treaty was announced, Mr. Mubarak flew to Khartoum and Riyadh, to inform the leaders there of the situation and seek their approval.  
In April 1972, Mr. Mubarak was named commander in chief of the air force and deputy war minister, and accompanied Mr. Sadat to Moscow where they negotiated an arms deal. Mr. Mubarak prepared the air force to the front in the 1973 war, and in 1974 was promoted to the rank of air marshal.

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### Bonn to grant DM 700,000 for farms



AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — An agreement was signed today between the Jordanian and West German governments at the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), according to which the West German government will give to Jordan a grant-in-aid amounting to DM 700,000 to purchase equipment and supplies for the spraying and protection of plants in the Jordan Valley. The agree-

ment stipulates that the farmers' association in the Jordan Valley will operate the equipment and render services to farmers at cost price. JVA President Omar Abdullah Dakbhan signed the agreement for the Jordanian government, and West German Ambassador in Amman Hermann Munz signed for his government.

### Mufti inspects British policy for the disabled during week-long visit

LONDON — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti is concentrating on seeing the many aspects of British social policy for the disabled while in Britain as a guest of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office from Sept. 29 to Oct. 7.

She began her visit with the department of health and social security, where she met the Lord Elton, parliamentary under-secretary of state, and had discussions with a number of officials in the department on the general care of the disabled.

She also visited the department of education and science, where again attention was focused on the special needs of education for handicapped children and young people.

Mrs. Mufti met the Baroness Young, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and leader of the House of Lords. She is also due to meet other ministers of state, including Mr. Norman Fowler, secretary of state for social services and Mr. Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

As well as visiting the BBC Arabic Service, where she will be interviewed, Mrs. Mufti's programme includes a visit to one of the Leonard Cheshire Homes for the disabled and the Royal National Institute for the Blind, where she will have discussions on the needs of blind people in Jordan.

Mrs. Mufti will also travel to Birmingham, where one of the highlights will be a visit to the Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre, where she will meet Mr. Aziz Daoud, head of the rehabilitation centre in Amman, who is at present on secondment in Britain.

The itinerary will continue with a visit to the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (COSIRA), where she will be shown a selection of COSIRA-sponsored industries, including Hathaway Pine Furniture and David Hunt Lighting.

The programme ends with a visit to ULG Consultants Ltd. (International Consultants in Agriculture and Rural Industries) in Warwick, as well as a visit to Warwick University, where the discussions will centre on intermediate technology and the development of industries in rural areas.

—London Press Service

### Landmark Alia loan agreement signed



AMMAN, Oct. 6 (J.T.) — The biggest dinar loan agreement ever concluded in Jordan was signed at the offices of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, today.

According to the agreement, 12 licensed banks led by the Arab Bank Ltd. will give Alia a loan of JD 12 million, to be repaid over seven years at 11 per cent interest, to enable Alia to meet its current obligations in U.S. dollars, on which it pays very high interest rates.

Alia Vice President for Finance Fahed Faneek, who signed the agreement for the airline, said the major aim of the agreement is to alleviate the burden of the interest on foreign loans and to channel money back into Jordan instead of paying it out-

side the country.

Mr. Faneek said the Arab Bank, the loan's underwriter, has pledged to cover the loan in advance regardless of whether other banks meet their commitments or not.

Mr. Faneek praised the role performed by Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi in facilitating the arrangement of the loan, which was set up in only two weeks.

Under the agreement, which has the Central Bank's full support, participating banks can rediscount up to 50 per cent of their outstanding shares of the loan with the Central Bank; a provision unprecedented in Jordanian syndicated loans.

### Crown Prince sees Sri Lankan aide

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at the Royal Court today Sri Lankan Minister of Communications and Islamic Affairs Mohammad Hanafi. During the meeting, they discussed relations between Jordan and Sri Lanka and the conditions of the Muslim community in Sri Lanka. They also discussed the current situation in the Middle East and developments in the Palestine issue. Mr. Hanafi

expressed his country's support of the Arab countries in their just struggle to regain their rights, most importantly the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil. Crown Prince Hassan expressed his satisfaction at the good relations between the two countries, and called for their consolidation for the benefit of both peoples.

### Delegations formed for social defence conferences

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (J.T.) — The cabinet today formed Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the Arab Social Defence Council, which will begin in Tangiers on Oct. 19.

The Jordanian delegation will be led by Under-Secretary of the Interior Ahmad Al Aqaileh. It will include the judge of the court of assize, Mr. Adib Halasah, and Mr. Taha Zahran, director of social defence at the Ministry of Social Development.

The cabinet also formed Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the 21st regular session of the Arab Social Defence Organisation's general secretariat, which will begin in Rabat on Oct. 26. The delegation will include Assistant Under-Secretary of the Interior Salem Al Kiswani, Brigadier Mohammad 'Ubeidat and Dr. Ibrahim.

### Alia abolishes Chicago, Houston schedules;

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (J.T.) — New York will be the only destination for the five weekly flights to the United States operated by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. Alia will not fly to Chicago and Houston as it did last year, according to the airline's winter schedule.

This change has been made in the winter schedule, Al Ra'i said, because tourism has slumped and because of the U.S. air traffic controllers' strike, which resulted in delays in late-night flights between New York and Chicago or Houston when customs officials are not present.

Travellers to and from U.S. cities other than New York will board have to continue their trips on domestic U.S. flights operated by other airlines. It was learned that Alia will study the possibility of study rescheduling direct flights to Chicago and Houston, and perhaps to Los Angeles, in next summer's schedule, the paper said.

### Bridge closing announced

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate has announced that the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges over the Jordan River will be closed as of 9 a.m. on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 7, and will reopen on Friday morning, Oct. 9.

### Majali leaves today to take up post as envoy to U.S.

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — Lt. Gen. Abdul Hagit Al Majali was sworn in the presence of His Majesty King Hussein yesterday as Jordan's ambassador to the United States.

Lt. Gen. Majali will leave for Washington on Wednesday to assume his post.

### CAEU signs to purchase computer

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will purchase a computer for its department of commercial information documentation under an agreement signed at CAEU headquarters here today.

After the signing ceremony, CAEU Secretary General Fakhri Qaddouri spoke, stressing the importance of the introduction of new technology to document information. He said that today's signing was the first step in a CAEU working plan to obtain a computer and trained staff to operate it.

Dr. Qaddouri also praised the constructive and fruitful cooperation between the CAEU's general secretariat and the Jordanian Department of Statistics.

Director General of Statistics Burhan Shraydeh attended the signing ceremony.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

#### Police heroes honoured

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — Director of Public Security Maj. Gen. Mamoun Khalil received at his office today several public security officers and men who had been instrumental in the investigation and solution of several serious crimes, and referring their perpetrators to the judiciary. Major Gen. Khalil said that the efforts of such distinguished and qualified men are greatly appreciated by the public, which places great confidence in the Public Security Directorate for its safety and well-being. The public security director expressed the hope that those honoured, and their companions, would continue their vigilance so that they could be worthy of the confidence of the leader of the country, His Majesty King Hussein.

#### Community college curricula o.k'd

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — The Education Council decided in its meeting today under Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal to approve the curricula of the community colleges for the academic year 1981-82. The programmes include Islamic education, social sciences, Arabic language, English, mathematics, science, children's education, art education, home economics, typing and secretarial work and musical education.

#### University holiday fixed

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (J.T.) — 'Eid Al Adha holiday for the University of Jordan will extend from tomorrow morning, Wednesday, until Tuesday evening, a spokesman for the university announced today.

#### 10 merchants fined

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced 10 merchants to pay fines ranging between JD 70 and 80 for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor today approved the sentences.

### IEC seminar planned on skills of welfare, population education

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Oct. 6 — A 25-day training seminar on population and family welfare "Information, Education and Communication" (IEC) in Arab states is due to open here later this month under the supervision of the ministries of labour and information, and in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

According to Ministry of Labour officials, the seminar will aim at enabling the participants to acquire knowledge and skills in formulating and conducting "IEC" in population and family welfare education programmes. It is also intended to acquaint the participants with the most vital issues facing workers, and their impact on development.

During the seminar, the participants, who will come from 10 Arab states besides Jordan and will be joined by representatives of the ILO, UNESCO and UNFPA, will be provided with methods and techniques for the development and utilisation of communications media in support of population and family welfare education activities. The course programme will also cover administration.

With regard to information (the "I" of IEC), the participants will be lectured on the population situation in Arab states, demographic factors involved in population changes, immigration and

labour, supply, nutrition, illiteracy and women's role in development and family planning.

On education ("E") the curriculum will include an examination of the existing education channels, and how these channels may be utilised for population and family welfare messages. It will also include lectures about appropriate educational techniques, and the role of instruction in adult education activities.

And as regards communication ("C"), lectures will include an introductory presentation and group discussions on the role of the communication media in supporting population and development activities. Also scheduled is a demonstration of selected prototype communication materials relevant to population and family welfare issues, followed by discussions of approaches, production techniques and their effectiveness in achieving development goals.

Ministry of Labour officials told the Jordan Times the programme also includes field tours by the participants to welfare societies, the Jordan Electricity Company, the Princess Rahma Community Development Centre in Allan, Jordan Television and Radio Jordan, and Al Rai and Al Dustour newspapers.

The officials added that the participants will be grouped into "teams" charged with producing field programmes and applying them in classes at the Labour Education Institute.

The participating Arab countries include Jordan, Sudan, Somalia, South Yemen, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Iraq, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

## Gift of caring from the British Ladies

Text and photos by Samira Kawar special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 6 — The Holy J Institute for the Deaf in Salt y received a generous donation of JD 1,200 from the British Ladies of Amman Society, rather Andrew de Carpentier, institute's director, received contribution on behalf of the tute at the residence of British assador in Amman Alan tick, accompanied by two chil- from the institute. He told Jordan Times that the British les of Amman have been "a friend" to the institute. The ition, which was handed to by Mrs. Urwick, president of Society, will cover the cost of

10 lockers for the deaf and mute students' personal belongings, five tables for the study rooms, 30 chairs for the bedrooms and study rooms, 12 metres of wooden wall benches and a set of hearing equipment for the classrooms.

Brother Andrew said that the staff at the institute do not feel that they are an isolated bunch of people working alone. He said the nine teachers working at the institute are all Jordanian and earn "very little, indeed," but are very involved and "highly motivated" in their work. There are also eight domestic staff members and four non-Jordanian voluntary staff members, an English young girl and young man and a Swiss couple. Of the latter, the husband is in charge of vocational training at

the institute, and the wife is the institute's nurse. Non-Jordanian volunteers, many of whom are Britons, spend a year each working for the institute in Jordan, following which they are replaced by new volunteers.

The institute offers its services to 78 boys and girls between the ages of four and 16. The children come from all over the East Bank, the West Bank and Gaza.

"Our biggest problem is to make our budget cover all our expenses," Brother Andrew said. At least 40 per cent of the institute's budget is covered by donations from the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), the British Ladies of Amman, the American Women of Amman, Terre Des

Hommes, Save the Children's Fund, Ladies of the Anglican Arab Church, the Home and Garden Club, the Ahliya School for Girls, the Rotary Club, the Inner Wheel, the Lions Club and Caritas. Members of the Kelsey Language School and the Anglican Community in Jordan also often visit the institute to do voluntary work, Brother Andrew said.

He added that the institute is receiving a substantial amount of aid from Jordanian individuals—a fact about which Brother Andrew says he is very pleased, because, this shows that "the Jordanian society is developing a concern for the handicapped."

He said that the institute needs any help that people are willing to offer. Clothes, shoes, school and sports materials are always welcome. Brother Andrew asserted, calling on people to remember the institute for the deaf when they are cleaning out their houses of such objects, which are often lying around unused.

He added that the British Ladies of Amman have been of great help to the institute through their voluntary work and through their individual personal involvement. They have formed a sewing group and made curtains for the institute's dormitories, and make weekly telephone calls and visits to the institute to see what is needed.

With the help of various donations, a new extension to the institute's boarding house is being built to house the deaf and mute children—replacing the present hostel buildings, which are in very bad repair, Brother Andrew said.



Brother Andrew de Carpentier with two of his deaf charges

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#### NOTICE FROM JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY REGARDING TENDER NO 48/81. TO SUPPLY TWO MOBILE GENERATING SETS

JEA announces the extension of the closing date for the tender No. 48/81 to be at 12:00 a.m. on Monday 2/11/1981 instead of 13/10/81.

#### WHAT'S GOING ON

##### Painting exhibitions

- \* University of Jordan presents an exhibition of American art.
- \* Holiday Inn Hotel presents the work of Jordanian artist Jamal Dawani.

#### ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event.

Let us know!



Urwick is thanked by the deaf boy for the society's contribution.



By Sayed Saeed al Shafi

# India's Islamic architecture

It is not too well known that India, with the second largest Muslim population in the world, has the most numerous examples of Islamic architecture to be found in a single country. It is well known that India was in constant touch with the people of Mesopotamia, and its contacts with the Arabs preceded the advent of Islam.

History testifies to the fact that Islam came to India as a religion and a culture centuries before it came as a political force. In fact, there is hardly any area of human endeavour towards which Muslim Indians have not made definitive contribution. Specially significant are the realms of art, architecture, crafts, music, mathematics, sciences, jurisprudence, literature and law, and also the field of city-planning and development of gardens. It was on the soil and climate of India with its age-old traditions in art and architecture and town building, where Islamic art found its zenith.

Tughlaks and Lodhis and, finally, the Mughals.

Architecture, however, is only one aspect of the spectrum of human habitat which ranges in scale from unknown villages to the towns and cities. The cities such as Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Hyderabad and Shahjahanabad, (the walled city of Delhi), came into being at various points in India's history. All of them exist today. They all are remarkable examples of medieval city planning and town building. There are many lessons to be learnt from these towns for, in spite of the passage of centuries, these are living and thriving communities and have stood extremely well the changes in time and space.

Indian Islamic architecture revolves around two major types of monuments - the mosque and the mausoleum. Though the excellence of architectural style is manifested best through the mosque and the mausoleum, a large number of more secular structures - palaces, houses and havelis, gateways and minarets, bridges and irrigation works, bazars, sarais and other civic structures - also need to be recognised. Many are still in existence and are of great aesthetic and architectural value.

Then there are the beautifully landscaped gardens. Basically, a Muslim can offer prayers at any place that is neat and clean and where he can join others in congregation. But as the number of the faithful grew, the mosque acquired a greater degree of social significance to express the idea of infinity of worshippers in an infinity of space. Quite often mosques were used as madrasas, the medieval counterpart of a modern neighbourhood school.

Probably one of the finest Mughal monuments of architectural excellence is the tomb of Emperor Humayun near Nizamuddin in Delhi, built by his widow. The tomb has a raised plinth and is enclosed by a formal Mughal garden with water channels. Stone-work jalis all around the central structure, and the spatial arrangements within the main structure are exquisite. Although inspired by Persian styles, Humayun's Tomb has something positively Indian about its judicious use of marble inlays for ornamentation and chhatris help to give it a superb skyline.

Unlike Akbar, his son Jahangir was more interested in fine arts and painting and garden architecture. A great monument built during the reign of Jahangir is the Tomb of Imdad-ud-Daula, built by Queen Noor Jahan for her father. Practically every inch of space and surface has been embellished like a lady's jewelbox. In ornamentation, the designs are geometric, with flowers and calligraphy interwoven into intricate patterns, clear bright colours juxtaposed against a clear blue sky.

During the reign of Shahjahan began a phase of architectural accomplishments unsurpassed by any in the world. As Sheila Haywood describes, "it was in India that Shahjahan's real genius evolved, and it was primarily directed towards the cities of the Indian plains". His major works "are basically urban, indeed more in the field of town planning than of landscape". Even the mosques were planned and designed as focal points of a planned urban scene. As it is, the Jama Masjid in Delhi rises above everything else on a hill and still dominates the city's skyline. The Jama Masjid is without parallel, and is an expression of architectural grace at a point of perfection never achieved in any mosque or comparable structure in India. According to Prof. Mujeeb, Jama Masjid of Delhi "represents the consummation of mosque architecture while the Taj Mahal is the perfection of the mausoleum."

For once, the architecture reached those heights where architecture mingles with poetry and music to become an utterance of the human soul in a moment of supreme ecstasy.

Though trees were objects of respect and worship by the Buddhists, Hindus and Jains, there was no developed art of horticulture in India before the Muslims. Pre-dating the Mughals, Firoz Tughlaq records that in the 14th century he laid out one hundred gardens around his palace city. The first great impulse for the development of horticulture was given by Babar in 16th century. While the inspiration for the development of a beautiful formal garden may be traced to the Koran with its Bagh-e-Iram embellished with tall evergreen trees, flowing waters, flowers and fruitladen trees, it must have been the dust and heat of the hot and arid climate of the plains of Hindustan which led them to develop the formal landscaped gardens.

THE EVOLUTION of Islamic architecture in India from the 11th century to its culminating point in the 17th century, indicates a process of assimilation and refinement unparalleled anywhere in the world. Indian culture is a composite one, and as pointed out by the prime minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in a recent address, "Our great pride is that this culture is born of many strands and colours, and it has been India's special genius to allow each component to retain its distinctive flavour and character. The metaphor used by some writers is that India is not a melting pot but a mosaic".

Almost everyone abroad has heard of the Taj Mahal of Agra and the Red Fort and Jama Masjid of Delhi, as these monuments represent the finest examples of the Indo-Islamic architecture. There are many other monuments besides cities and towns which deserve mention. Four regional examples are described in this article to furnish some idea about the rich variety and gradual development of India's Islamic architecture. Each one is distinct and has emerged in response to

the diverse climate and local culture of India.

In the north there were Delhi and Agra and Fatehpur Sikri, where a representative spectrum of India's Islamic architecture can still be discerned. In the south, were the Deccan states of Golconda, Bijapur and Bidar. Then there has been the wonder city of Mandu, by any standard an exquisite expression of scale and architectural magnificence set in the hills of Malwa. Bijapur and Bidar are relatively less known even to Indians in northern parts. The Shah-e-Hamadaan mosque in Kashmir and the mosques of Kerala have different forms and styles developed in response to the peculiar climate and culture of the two regions. Their architectural styles are different from the mosque and mausoleum architecture of the northern Indian plains.

Delhi, as no other city in India, presents a panorama of the myriad styles of India's Islamic architecture, as also its building skills developed steadily over several centuries. In Delhi there still are architectural monuments from the days of the Slave-Sultans, followed by Pathans (Ghoris) and

According to Professor H. Mujeeb, "Architecture is the one field in which the Indian Muslim mind has operated with complete freedom and revealed itself most fully". However, in the actual construction of the buildings, they were greatly helped by the sculptors' art and the skills of India's renowned stone masons. What the Muslims brought to India was their love for order and symmetry. The free employment of the Indian craftsmen ushered in an "architectural revolution, wherein the native 'shilpkars' learnt to combine the Hindu transoms with the Islamic arch, Hindu detail like the lotus with Islamic geometrical patterns to ultimately produce a style which is neither Arabic nor Persian but distinctly Indian. The architects who served the Muslim rulers increasingly moved away from the formal canons of Hindu architecture and developed an individual Indo-Islamic idiom.

The low hills of Malwa, where the city of Mandu was developed, has its beauty in intricate relationship with the natural landscape and vegetation. The first examples of Malwa style are mosques built at Dhar, the most notable being the mosque of Malik Mughthi. It is the Jama Masjid of Mandu (built in the middle of the 15th century) which is one of the finest buildings of the classical style. It has 58 small domes apart from the three larger domes roofing spacious halls. The ornamentation has been used with great restraint not to overshadow the form. Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal are masterpieces of architectural form, and have certain, unique features.

In western India, another great tradition of Indian Islamic architecture is to be found in Gujarat, where the traditional Hindu craftsmanship is more evident than in any other region. The Hindu artisans became skilled in the techniques of building pointed arches and were able to attain an aesthetic expression in stone, a harmony conveyed in physical form, which is the spirit of Islamic art. The Jama Masjid of Ahmedabad is thus one of the finest examples of Indo-Islamic architecture. Likewise, a mosque built later at Champanar marks the final phase of the evolution of this style of architecture. It is, however, the mosque of Sidi Sayyed at Ahmedabad, though smaller in scale, which has the distinction of having the most exquisite stonecarved screens.

The architectural monuments of the Deccan are found at Gulbarga, Bidar, Golconda and Bijapur. The more important are the Jama Masjid at Gulbarga and the palaces of Golconda. From the point of view of architectural excellence, the madrasa of Mahmud Gawan at Bidar remains an example of classical elegance. Bijapur, as a town in southern India, is different from those developed later by the Mughals in the north. It was Adil Shah's wish to transform Bijapur into a "paradise of parks and flowers". The best known monument of the Deccan is the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur with its enormous spherical dome. This dome covers an area larger than that of the Panth-

son in Rome. The structure of the Gol Gumbaz combines high technical skills with great aesthetic appeal.

It is now widely recognised that the Indian Islamic architecture reached its zenith during the Mughal period. An important point to be remembered here is the skilful blending of the buildings with landscape, gardens, flowing water and fountains. Landscape was made an integral part of architecture. The Mughal gardens admirably complemented the natural environment in which they were laid out.

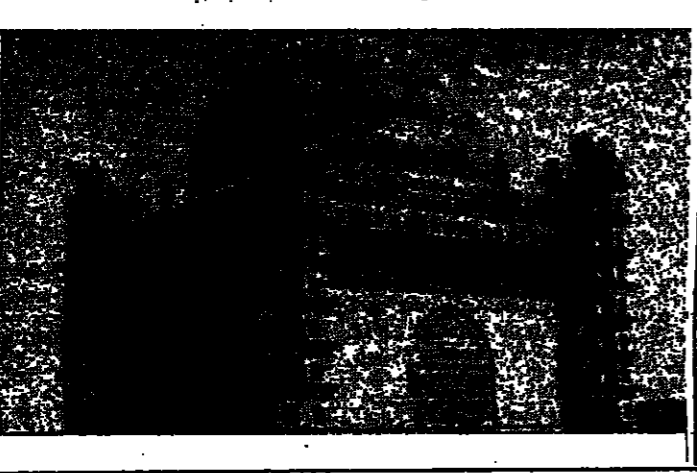
Architectural historians distinguish two phases in the development of the Mughal architecture and town-building: the early Mughal style upto Jahangir (1556-1630), and the later style during the reign of Shahjahan (1628-1707). Whereas in the early phase the material used was mostly red sandstone, in the later period predominant use was made of white marble. The simple classical pointed arch yielded place to the "engrailed arch".

In Kashmir the creative talents of Mughals flowered into the fabled gardens of Shalimar, Nishat and Chashma-e-Shahi. There are quite a number of other gardens built elsewhere by the Mughals. One of them is within the walls of the Red Fort in Delhi. A portion of it is known as Sawan Bhadon, flanked on both sides by a wide channel of water, and having in the middle the Zafar Bagh built by Bahadur Shah-II in mid-19th century. The two major gardens of Red Fort - the Hayat Baksh Bagh (life-giving garden) and Mahatab Bagh (moonlit garden) combined to form one grand design for the palace.

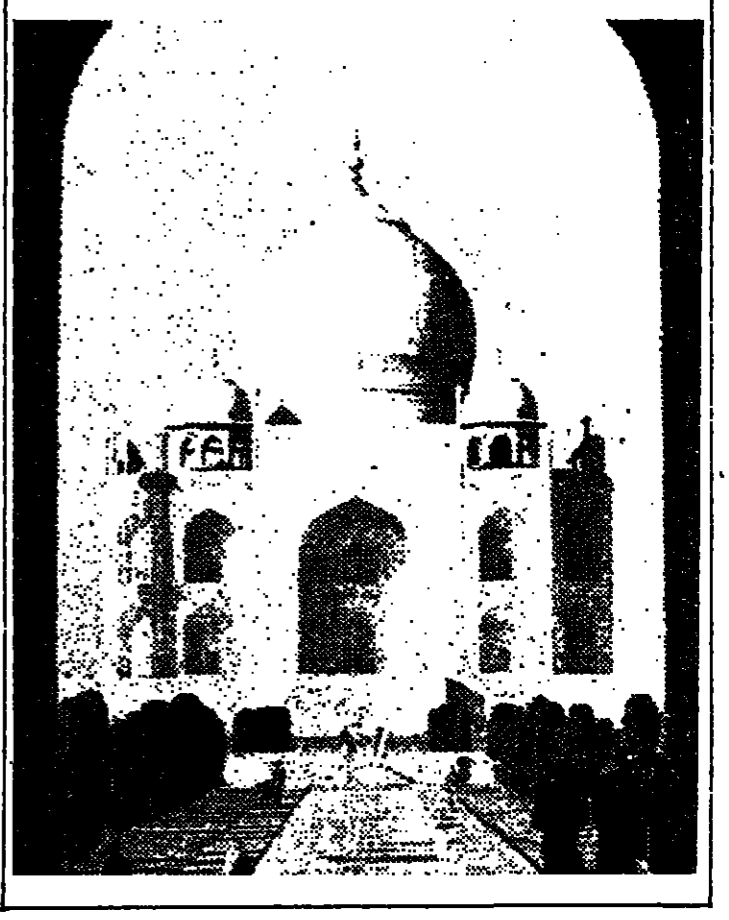
In contemporary times, an attempt has been made to connect

Thus, in this and in numerous other buildings newly erected in different parts of India, what is recognised and preserved is the continuity of a great tradition, an architecture to improve the quality of life through enriching the physical environment and reaffirming faith in India's composite culture.

INDIAN and foreign review



The notable Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur



The famous Taj Mahal of Agra

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## Kuwait takes over U.S. company

ALHAMBRA, California, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — Kuwait Petroleum Corp. (KPC) will pay \$2.5 billion for outstanding shares of Santa Fe International Corp (SFI). In a merger that will make SFI a subsidiary of the Arab oil company, the two firms announced yesterday.

KPC is a commercial oil company owned by the Kuwait government. SFI, an international drilling contractor, engages in oil and gas exploration and through C.F. Braun and Co., in process engineering and construction. It is unrelated to Santa Fe railroad and its parent company, Santa Fe Industries Inc.

Under terms of the merger, SFI shareholders will receive \$51 cash for each share of SFI common stock. The closing price of the stock on Thursday was \$24.75 a share. Trading in the stock on the New York

stock exchange was suspended on Oct. 2 at the request of the company.

With approximately 49 million shares of SFI common stock outstanding, KPC will pay approximately \$2.5 billion for SFI stock. SFI investment bankers, the First Boston Corp., advised the company the transaction is fair to Santa Fe shareholders from the financial point of view.

E.L. Shannon, SFI chairman and chief executive, said all of SFI's directors have agreed to remain on the board and KPC will nominate additional directors.

"Santa Fe will continue under its present management as a separate operating subsidiary of KPC. No changes in personnel are contemplated and no major changes in Santa Fe's operations are expected," Mr. Shannon said.

"Kuwait Petroleum Corp. plans to invest substantial additional capital in the company to enhance its ability to develop its existing resources and to carry on its growth," Mr. Shannon said.

In 1980, SFI had revenues of approximately \$1.2 billion, half of which was derived from foreign operations. Net income was \$30.9 million.

## Japan to expand steel industry despite slump

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (R) — The Japanese steel industry plans to expand investment in plant and equipment in the 1982 fiscal year beginning next April despite a slump in steel business at home and abroad, steel industry sources said today.

The move reflects the industry's effort to give itself an advantage over steel industries abroad by lowering costs, improving quality and developing technology for sophisticated steel, they added.

Japan's big five steel manufacturers — Nippon Steel Corp, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd, Kawasaki

Steel Corp and Kobe Steel Ltd — are scheduled to spend a total of 639 billion yen (\$2.8 billion) for investment in the current fiscal year, up 42.5 per cent from last year.

But this amount is expected to rise to between 700 billion (\$3.1 billion) and 800 billion yen (\$3.5 billion) next year.

Nearly half the planned investment is likely to go into profitable products such as seamless steel pipes and high-tension and surface-treated steel sheets.

Japan's crude steel production next calendar year is put at 104 million tonnes, up from an estimated 101 million this year, they said.

World crude steel production in the current calendar year, however, is expected to fall by five to 10 per cent due to the recession in

the U.S. and Western Europe, the sources noted.

It may fall further in 1982 although the margin of decline will narrow, they added.

A senior Japanese trade mission has just begun a visit to West Europe in a bid to curb trade friction between Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) stemming from the country's increasing trade surplus with the EEC.

But the industry sources said Japan's steel exports in 1982 will be almost unchanged from this year's level of 32 million tonnes.

## ASEAN aides to meet on energy

MANILA, Oct. 6 (R) — Energy ministers of five Southeast Asian countries meet in Manila this week to map out the energy requirements of some 250 million people living in the region.

Some 1,500 delegates from more than 30 nations are due to attend the second conference of the Asean Council on Petroleum (SCOPE) which opens tomorrow.

Ministers from member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, will be joined at the meeting by representatives of their oil companies.

As ASEAN has a major oil producer in Indonesia, the conference has generated considerable interest outside the region.

Canadian Energy Minister Marc Lalonde, Norway's Secretary of State for Energy Harald Norvik and Makoto Koino, a special adviser to Japan's ministry of international trade and industry, will attend the Manila meeting.

The oil giants will be well represented, and Union Oil of California President Fred Hartley will be among the speakers at the plenary session.

With the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) due to hold its annual meeting in December, there will be keen interest in the attitude taken by Indonesia's Dr. Subroto at the Manila meeting. Dr. Subroto is also the president of OPEC.

The Manila-based Asian Development Bank has been looking at the energy needs for the region, and its outgoing president, Tarochi Yoshida of Japan, is expected to outline its conclusions during the meeting.

At a technical level, some 60 papers ranging from an examination of coal deposits in the region to "innovations in energy planning and financing" will be presented.

## Ireland seeks salvation from abroad

By Stewart Dalby

DUBLIN: Dr. Garret Fitzgerald, who became Ireland's Prime Minister at the end of June, has inherited a grave unemployment problem. He is likely to combat it by attempting to attract foreign investment, rather than by relying on the traditional emigration of Ireland's rapidly growing population.

Unemployment in the republic is put officially at 12 per cent, or 130,000 people out of a total workforce of 1.2 million. The true level is probably nearer 15 per cent because married women who have lost their jobs and school-leavers do not automatically join the unemployment register.

The official figures will be further confused by the 20 per cent of the workforce engaged in

agriculture. Although very little land is tenanted, agricultural labourers do drift on and off the unemployment register, as do some small farmers.

Many families are kept going through part-time untaxed work for Ireland's large black economy.

The problem is made worse by a growing population, more than half of which is aged less than 25. Moreover, emigration seems to

have stopped.

The reasons for this situation are not difficult to find. After a bloody war of independence against the British, partition into the Free State and the six county Ulster state and a destructive civil war, the Free State emerged in the early 1920s highly impoverished, with little of its own capital.

It was overwhelmingly agricultural. Virtually all heavy industry such as shipbuilding and much light manufacturing was based in Northern Ireland.

People have been one of Ireland's major exports since the 1840s. The population of Ireland then was 8 million compared with 25 million for the rest of Britain.

It is now around 3.5 million.

Ireland continued to lose its people right up until the early 1960s. According to Dr. Brendan Walsh, a professor of economics at University College, Dublin, during the 1950s Ireland was losing 70,000 people a year.

The turning point came in the early 1960s when Mr. Eamon de Valera gave up his long standing grip on the leadership of the Fianna Fail party and Mr. Sean Lemass became Prime Minister.

Together with a senior civil servant, Mr. Ken Whittaker, who was later to become a central bank governor and a senator, Mr. Lemass drew up a plan to indus-

trialise through foreign investment.

It was largely a protectionist world in the 1920s and 1930s and Ireland did not welcome, or legally allow much foreign investment during those years.

Mr. Lemass decided that there

All the major political parties, including the Labour Party and each of the successive governments since 1959, have supported and enlarged the Industrial Development Authority (IDA), which is the main body for attracting foreign companies. It is

Like most countries at present, Ireland has more working people than jobs for them. For the solution, Ireland will be looking to foreign investors, who are offered many incentives.

was no choice but to open up and let foreign money start the process of industrialisation. Simply, in the view of the time, there was insufficient capital in Ireland to do the job.

To allow foreign companies to enter Ireland with minimal restriction was fraught with political and ideological difficulties, but essentially Ireland decided to hand over control of a large part of its manufacturing industry to foreign concerns.

involved in almost all new manufacturing projects in Ireland, and next to the Government itself is the major job creator.

The IDA has recently started a small business programme which is tailoring around Irish entrepreneurs and capital. But foreign capital continues to be the mainstay of industrialisation.

To attract it, the IDA has a 12-point package of incentives including grants, loans and training schemes. Possibly, the main attractions to industry are the political stability of the country and the tax relief system. All companies which entered the country before January 1981 are entitled to pay no tax on exports. Ireland, with its small population, does not provide a sufficient market, so virtually all goods made by foreign

companies are exported.

Under pressure from the European Commission, which felt that the tax concession was against the spirit of the EEC, the Irish Government introduced a new law in January, stipulating that all foreign companies will pay a 10 per cent corporation tax.

Ireland has been a member of the EEC since 1973. This means the U.S. concerns in particular have a convenient back door into the huge western-European market, and do not have to face major tariff barriers.

By the standards of similar bodies in western Europe, the IDA can be said to have done very well. More than 800 foreign companies have entered Ireland. The total investment has been more than £2.4 billion (£2 million) at current prices. Of this some 80 per cent has come in the past 10 years. During the same period the IDA claims to have created 80,000 new jobs out of a total of 100,000 since it was established.

The IDA is probably creating new jobs at a rate of between 10,000 and 15,000 a year.

Given that there probably is little, if any, emigration at the moment, and that the population is growing rapidly, the IDA by itself is probably not quite running fast enough to stand still. What is done, however, is to create a whole new sector which did not exist 15 years ago, and almost made up for the jobs being lost in agriculture and old declining industries like textiles and footwear.

Financial Times news feature

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Oct. 6 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

Org sterling	1.8480/8500	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2000/03	Canadian dollar
	2.2520/60	West German marks
	2.4800/4900	Dutch guilders
	1.9000/50	Swiss francs
	37.76/77	Belgian francs
	5.6200/6400	French francs
	1195.00/1200.00	Italian lire
	229.75/230.25	Japanese yen
	5.5300/5.5600	Swedish crowns
	5.8900/9400	Norwegian crowns
	7.2700/2900	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	449.00/451.00	U.S. dollars

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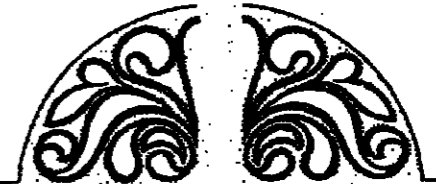
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Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General

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# Calgary site of winter Olympics prospers

CANMORE, Canada, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — It's only been six days since Calgary was awarded the 1988 winter Olympic Games, but already this one-time mining town is beginning to feel the effects. Less than 48 hours after the International Olympic Committee

announced that Calgary would hold the games. Speculators had purchased three properties — mostly for cash — and there are signs of more real estate action on the way. Canmore residents and real estate agents predict land prices in

the area will double, at a minimum, in the next five or six years. "And that doesn't include inflation," said real estate agent Lajos Fodo. Canmore is only about 20 kilometres from Spray Lakes, site of the Alpine ski events for the games. The Spray lakes area of Kananaskis country will be developed, privately at a cost of more than 50 million Canadian dollars, into a ski, recreational and tourist facility to rival Banff and Lake Louise area. That is expected to bring thousands of tourists annually into Canmore, a town of about 4,000, that usually only handles the

spill-over from Banff. The next few weeks could be hectic for Canmore residents, says Fodo, who sold the three properties to West German and French buyers. "Canmore is going to be the place to be, there's no doubt about it." He said the Europeans, who have seen the results of Olympics in Europe, are anticipating similar results with land prices in Alberta. Fodo said a 5.2-hectare parcel of land just sold for \$1.5m and other real estate agents said they have been flooded with calls from people trying to cash in early on the expected Olympic boom.

# New Zealand wants European referees for World Cup matches

AUCKLAND, Oct. 6 (R) — New Zealand may ask soccer's governing body, the International Football Federation (FIFA), to provide European rather than Asian referees for the remainder of their World Cup qualifying matches. After their 1-0 victory over China here on Saturday, New Zealand officials were guarded in their comments about Thai referee

Vijit Getkaen, but World Cup director Charlie Dempsey said thought was being given to asking for European referees. Newspaper reports today said Getkaen took a over-strong dislike to the New Zealander's physical style of play. But New Zealand coach John Adshead said he felt decisions balanced out. "Nobody received a caution for a bad tackle so the

referee clearly knew what was happening. There was no intentional fouling by my side," he said. Among the spectators was Prince Fahad Al-Sabab, President of the Kuwait Football Association, here in preparation for next Saturday's Kuwait-New Zealand qualifier. Kuwait are tipped as the strongest side in the Asia-Oceania group.

# Gardner retires

LONDON, Oct. 6 (R) — European heavyweight champion John L. Gardner, 28, of Britain announced his retirement from professional boxing today. His decision means he will no longer defend his title against Lucien Rodrigues of France in Paris on October 15. Gardner's attempt to become a contender for the world title ended with a knock-out defeat by American Mike Dokes last June.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN  
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**Q.1**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠Q854 ♥J752 ♦6 ♣A965  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 2 ♦ 3 ♣ 3 ♦  
Dble Pass ?  
\* Preemptive jump overcall. What action do you take?  
A.—Despite your initial pass and the fact that you are vulnerable, partner wants you to bid at the three-level. Obviously, he has considerable extra values and you have a very good hand for him. You certainly want to play in game in one of the major suits, or clubs, but you can't be sure which. Bid four diamonds. That asks partner to pick a suit, and you will be happy with whichever he selects.

**Q.4**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠K8 ♥AK72 ♦A7 ♣K10965  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 3 ♦ 3 ♣ 3 ♣  
Pass ?  
What do you bid now?  
A.—The auction has gotten uncomfortably high, and you are going to have difficulty describing your strong hand. A bid of four hearts offers the most flexibility. If partner returns to spades, he will have a good suit and you can afford to cue-bid diamonds at your next turn. If he passes, you will probably be in the right spot. And if he supports either of your suits, you should probably take a shot at slam.

**Q.2**—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠9862 ♥J10753 ♦K98 ♣6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♦ 3 ♣ 3 ♣  
Pass Dble Pass ?  
What do you bid now?  
A.—Even though you could have nothing, partner is forcing you to bid at the three-level. You have some useful values, especially the singleton club, so a bid of three hearts doesn't do your hand justice. The choice is between four hearts or a cue-bid of four clubs. We slightly prefer the former. At a heart contract, you might be able to get rid of a spade loser on partner's diamonds.

**Q.5**—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠872 ♥KJ107652 ♦984  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♣ 2 ♣  
Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Don't attempt to rescue partner from his presumed folly. Pass. Partner has overcalled at the two-level, vulnerable, so he should know what he's doing. Three diamonds would be acceptable if you could guarantee that partner would pass, but he will probably bid again. Should partner get doubled, you can then institute a rescue operation.

**Q.3**—Neither vulnerable, as South, with 70 on score, you hold:  
♠7 ♥K965 ♦AJ92 ♣AK76  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
3 ♣ 3 ♣ 3 ♣ 3 ♣  
Pass Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—The opponents could be stealing from you, but there is no safe way for you to find out. Pass. Ideally, you would like to make a penalty double, but that action would be for takeout and partner would surely bid some number of spades. Be satisfied with a small profit and don't risk a large loss. Bear in mind that partner couldn't act over three clubs

**Q.6**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠K10872 ♥6 ♦A9 ♣AKQ62  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
Pass 1 ♦ Dble Pass 2 ♥ Pass 2 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Despite the fact that partner passed originally, we cannot conceive of a hand that he could hold that doesn't offer a reasonable play for slam. We would cue-bid five diamonds, but six spades is a reasonable alternative. All you need from partner is the ace-king of hearts and queen-jack of spades to virtually assure a slam, and that is certainly not too much to ask for in view of his bidding.

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### TIME

EUROPE'S PLAGUE OF UNEMPLOYMENT: Worse ahead  
TORTURE IN KHOMEINI'S JAILS: First-person story of one who escaped  
REAGAN'S WINDOW OF VULNERABILITY: The U.S. steps up its defence effort  
NATO AT RISK IN GREECE: Report on the election campaign

## Inaugural World Cup badminton championships get under way

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — The inaugural World Cup badminton championships organised by the International Badminton Federation, begins here tomorrow with top international players playing for the title of top man and woman badminton players in the world. The Thomas Cup Championships have been the world symbol of badminton supremacy for teams, and the all-England championships has been looked upon as the unofficial world meet for individuals. Now the World Cup is setting itself up as the test for individuals. Badminton officials are tipping players from China to dominate the meet, but Indonesian players are claiming they may have the edge. The draw groupings:  
Men's Red: Han Jian (China), Kevin Jolly (England), Masao Tsucand (Japan), Dhany Sartika (Indonesia).  
Green: Prakash Padkone (India), Yang Kesan (China) Misbun Spbek (Malaysia), Steen Fladberg (Denmark).  
Blue: Morten Frost Hansen (Denmark), Hadi Anoooh (Indonesia), Nick Podger (England), Syed Modi (Indonesia).  
Orange: Chen Chang (China), Ray Stevens (England), Kenji Zeniya (Japan), Jalani Sidek (Malaysia).  
Women's Red: Li Lpangwei (China), Sally Podger (England), Fumio Tokhairin (Japan).

## French abandon Himalayan expedition

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — A French expedition has abandoned its attempt to conquer 8,091-metre high Annapurna in the Himalayas after two members of the team were killed in an avalanche late last month, Nepal's radio said today. The two climbers were identified as Andre Duriex, 27, of Mont Pascal and Yves Favre, 36, of Pralognan la Vanois. Two Sherpa guides also died in the avalanche, according to a report from expedition leader Jean Pierre Vion, 32. A decision to abandon the climb was made Oct. 1, the report said. The surviving seven members of the expedition are expected to return to Katmandu in the next couple of weeks, it added.

## Zaheer Albas vice-captain for Pakistani touring side

KARACHI, Pakistan, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — Zaheer Albas has been appointed vice-captain of the Pakistan cricket team, which is going to Australia on three-month tour of that country, the secretary of the Board of Cricket Control of Pakistan announced today. The board has already named Javed Miandad as the captain of the team last month. The board also approved the proposal to sending three Pakistani cricketers to Australia to participate in the grade cricket there. Formal negotiations for this would be conducted by the secretary of the board with his counterpart in Australia. The proposal was finalised during the recent visit to Pakistan of the executive director of the Australian Cricket board. On a reciprocal basis, Australia would have to send three players to Pakistan.

### THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

"I didn't lie, I DO expect big things from Parker... big expense accounts, big losses, big disappointments..."

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KAHIK  
GEDUN  
INJEYT  
SHUBAM

TRYING TO CATCH A GLIMPSE OF THE MONARCH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○-○○○○

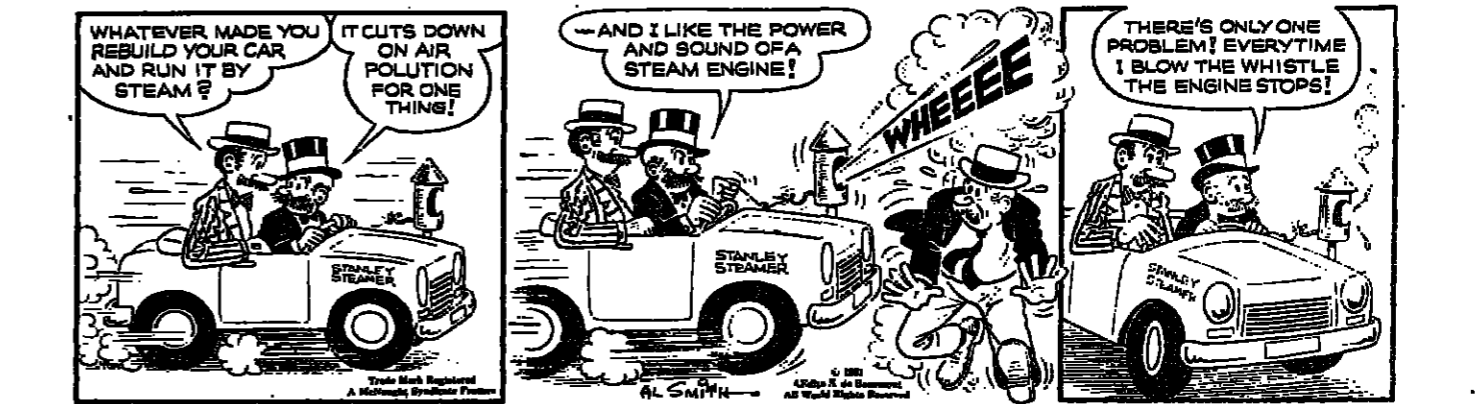
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KETCH BRAVO APIECE ENAMEL  
Answer: Don't forget to grin when you have to do this—BEAR IT

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



### THE Daily Crossword

By Sophie Fierman

ACROSS  
1 Handout  
5 Moves along  
10 Great distance  
14 Tide  
15 "— a Parade"  
18 Annoy  
17 Andrews of films  
18 Forty—  
19 Stumble  
20 Platform  
22 Grasping tools  
23 Painlessly abrupt  
27 "— the ramparts ..."

DOWN  
28 Privy to  
29 Capture  
32 Pack away  
35 Musical drama  
36 Cuckoo  
37 Have— (rely on)  
40 Joins the army  
42 Ump's call  
43 Goose  
45 Spruce  
46 Each  
47 Via's relative  
48 Depot abbr.  
50 Quick as a flash  
56 West Point man

58 Late  
59 To shelter  
60 Branch or oil  
63 Particle  
64 Nobleman  
65 Stringy one  
66 Musical direction:  
abbr.  
67 Smaller amount  
68 Cubic meter  
69 Mass. motto word  
DOWN  
1 Mountain systems  
2 Dog curb  
3 — man (frank)  
4 Small birds  
5 Greek poet  
6 Foreigner  
7 Chill  
8 End of day  
9 Weight of India  
10 — Shaw (accomplish something)  
12 "It's a sn to tell—"  
13 Ribbed fabrics

21 Dined  
22 Comptible  
24 Party dish  
25 Villain's expression  
26 Shabby  
30 Square pillar  
31 Pith  
32 Traffic sign  
33 Factual  
34 Attendants on horseback  
35 Attack  
36 Blemish  
39 Division word  
41 Quick as a bunny  
44 Silkworm  
48 Harsh  
49 Toward: Scot.  
51 Requirer  
52 Truck  
53 Embellish  
54 Guitar-like instruments  
55 Real estate contract  
56 Poker term  
57 Medicinal plant  
60 Goddess of the harvest  
61 Ignited  
62 Eisenhower

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:  
GENIE MOJO ROBS  
CLOWN AIDER AIRMAN  
ANTONIO BELLA RIBE  
DEJARIO LTID ROBE  
MARTINE MINUS  
ROBISOOEIVRIS  
LALIE UNISIAIONED  
LILHINA GRANILLA  
STIVERRODISE LTID  
BATTLESMARKES  
ADULTY TOGREN  
PRITE SIAL SEDATE  
BIANA ANWAT DELDIS  
HOLITE BATE NALDIS  
NAME KREN ENTRE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1981

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: New approaches are available that could pave the way to greater success in the future. Don't remain wedded to outmoded methods. Use your hunches to gain your goals.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Associates can help you to expand and become more successful now. Think along more constructive lines at this time.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Go far, if necessary, for the advice you need to improve your financial position. Handle public duties well and gain prestige.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Discuss with loyal friends the best way to gain your goals. Be more enthusiastic in handling regular responsibilities.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan to use your talents more wisely in the future. Contact persons who can help you to improve your image.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal time to visit a new area and make the most of the opportunities there. You can easily gain a long-time goal now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure to handle personal responsibilities early in the day for best results. Pay more attention to loved ones at this time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Listen to the views of associates and come to a better understanding. Go to the right sources for the data you need.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Listen to the practical suggestions of an expert and follow them. Make sure to keep promises you have made.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Use a new approach in expressing your talents. Come to a better accord with loved one. Be logical.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be more willing to do the things at home that will increase harmony. Take health treatments. Think constructively.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) After important work is done, go out with a good friend to a different type of amusement than you are used to.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Discuss financial matters with family members and cut down on expenses as much as you can. A new outlet could be profitable.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to engage in projects that are of a practical nature and should be encouraged in this. The pioneer spirit is definitely in this chart. A good education should be given so that your progeny can be successful.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

